

CHAPTER III

INVENTORY OF ARCHITECTURAL STYLES

The following section identifies the prevalent older architectural styles found in the City which date after the Colonial period and describes the architectural elements which characterize each style. When proposing a change to a building in **Architectural Preservation Districts**, the applicant should consider this stylistic information to ensure that the new design is sympathetic with the architectural characteristics of the existing building.

QUEEN ANNE STYLE

With the exception of two antebellum mansions and a few vernacular houses from the early through the late 19th century, the oldest surviving non-Colonial architectural buildings in Williamsburg are a few late-nineteenth century and turn of the century Victorian houses in Peacock Hill and in the Colonial Extension subdivision. These houses exhibit the characteristics of the “free classic adaption” sub-style of the **QUEEN ANNE STYLE**. The houses are generally two-story frame houses with cross side gables, wide porches, and simple classical or restrained Queen Anne decorative details. A few houses along Scotland Street and North Henry Street do exhibit more elaborate decorative details along the eaves and through the use of contrasting siding materials.

- ROOF:** Hipped with lower cross gables (usually with a dominate front-facing gable, side gables, and sometimes a corner tower), Full-width front gable, Cross gables only, or Hipped with large front-facing gabled dormer; slate or tin shingles; classical cornice and pediment gables.
- SIDING:** Weatherboards with shingles at upper story or in gables or sometimes mock half-timbering in gables, or weatherboards only.
- WINDOWS:** Two-over-two, one-over-one, or sometimes six-over-six or crescent or Palladian gable windows and shutters sometimes.
- DOOR:** Glazed or six-panel with sidelights and/or transom.
- COLOR:** Muted earth tones with contrasting trim and decorative details.
- PORCH:** Full width, or wrap-around, deep porch with small gabled pediment over steps and classical, carpenter gothic, or Queen Anne spindled details.



Charlotte Brooks House (1910)
245 North Henry Street



Lawson House (1907, R-2007)
411 Scotland Street

BUNGALOW

A substantial collection of early twentieth century **BUNGALOWS** are located along Capitol Landing Road, the eastern portion of the West Williamsburg subdivision, Braxton Court, in the area around Jamestown Road and Griffin Avenue, and scattered about in other neighborhoods surrounding the Historic Area. These low, one-and-one half story narrow houses were sided with wood shingles or weatherboards, have low gable, hip or hipped gable roofs, wide overhangs and exposed roof rafter tails along the eaves, and deep porches across the façade. Most of these survivors have lost original decorative siding and window details, but a few good examples remain on Capitol Landing Road and Richmond Road.

- ROOF:** Low side gables with shed or gable dormer in front, Front gable without dormer, or Hip with hipped gable dormer in front; wide roof overhangs along with eaves and over the gables; exposed roof rafter tails; wood or asphalt shingles.
- SIDING:** Shingles or weatherboards.
- WINDOWS:** Six-over-one, one-over-one.
- DOOR:** Glazed.
- COLOR:** Muted earth tones stain with white trim and rafter tails.
- PORCH:** Full width deep porch inset under roof or attached gable or hip-roof porch; supported by simple square columns or square



columns on piers.

Johnson House (1926, 98) – 500 Capitol Landing Road



1001-A Richmond Road



Reinecke House (1935) – 702 Capitol Landing Road



TAWA House (1930) 408 South Henry Street

AMERICAN FOURSQUARE

A smaller collection of early twentieth century **AMERICAN FOURSQUARE HOUSES** have survived and are located in Peacock Hill, the area to the west of Peacock Hill along Richmond Road and Armistead Avenue, the Colonial Extensions subdivision, and along the upper portion of Jamestown Road. These boxy, two-story frame or masonry houses have hip or occasionally gable roofs, were sided with shingles and/or weatherboards, have wide porches, are two, three, or four bays wide, and often have a small dormer on each hip roof façade.

- ROOF:** Hip with hipped-gable dormer in front or on all sides; interior chimneys with occasionally one central interior chimney at the peak of the hip roof; tin or slate shingles.
- SIDING:** Weatherboards or weatherboards with shingles at upper story over belt-course.
- WINDOWS:** Six-over-one, one-over-one.
- DOOR:** Glazed.
- COLOR:** Muted earth tone, with lighter trim, or pale “colonial” colors.
- PORCH:** Attached full width porch with hipped roof supported by square columns or square columns on piers.



Pittman House (1916) – 503 South England Street



Funke House (1910) – 404 South England Street



Willie Baker House (1915, R1929) – 528 Tyler Street



Bull House (1920) WM - 199 Armistead Avenue

COLONIAL REVIVAL

Most of the surviving older architectural structures outside the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area are **COLONIAL REVIVAL** houses. This popular style began to appear in the City's outlying neighborhoods at the turn of the century and gained popularity in the late 1920's and 1930's and post-World War II era. Colonial Revival houses in Williamsburg have four basic forms: one-and-one-half story multi-dormered gambrel (Virginia Gambrel), one-and-one half story full-dormered gambrel (Dutch Colonial Revival), two-story gable, and one-and-one half story multi-dormered gable. The earliest examples of the "**Two-story gable**", "**Dutch Colonial Revival**" gambrel and "**Virginia Gambrel**" houses reflect the influence of national building trends and the builders' guides and catalogs of local builders. These houses have an abundance of classical architectural details, i.e. Palladian windows, dentil or modillion cornices, columns and pediments, sidelights and fanlights around doorways, and casement windows. Examples of this form can be seen in West Williamsburg Heights, College Terrace, Richmond Road, Jamestown Road, Chandler Court, Pollard Park, Indian Springs, Burns Lane and Capitol Landing Road.

TWO-STORY GABLE COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE – 1900 to 1940's

- ROOF:** Gable or Hipped roof; classical cornice, slate or asphalt shingles.
SIDING: Weatherboards or brick.
WINDOWS: Six-over-six, eight-over-eight, six-over-one, eight-over-one, classical proportions; Palladian accents and/or paired arcs in side gables; shutters.
DOOR: Six-panel; classical door-surrounds; sidelights and/or fanlights.
COLOR: White or pale "colonial" colors with dark shutters
PORCH: Gable pediment hood or portico over stoop; side enclosed sunroom and/or side porch.



Jerome H Casey House (1929) – 711 Richmond Road

DUTCH COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE – 1920's to 1930's

- ROOF:** Over-hanging gambrel with full-width shed dormer in front; slate shingles.
SIDING: Brick, weatherboards or sometimes shingles.
WINDOWS: Six-over-six; eight-over-eight; six-over-one; eight-over-one; classical proportions; shutters.
DOOR: Six-panel; classical door-surround; sidelights and/or fanlight.
COLOR: All white, dark shutters and roof; or pale “colonial” colors.
PORCH: Arched or gable pediment hood, or portico, or full-width porch inset under roof, or attached with shed roof.



Harris House (1931) – 605 College Terrace



George Rollo House (1922) – 501 Newport Avenue

VIRGINIA GAMBREL COLONIAL REVIVAL STYLE – 1930's to 1940's

- ROOF:** Over-hanging gambrel; two, three or four dormered windows in line with front fall of house; end chimneys; slate shingles.
- SIDING:** Brick, weatherboards or sometimes shingles.
- WINDOWS:** Weatherboards; brick end walls, occasionally.
- DOOR:** Six-panel; classical door-surround; transom, occasionally.
- COLOR:** All white, dark shutters and roof.
- PORCH:** None.



Smith House (1940) – 608 Pollard Park



(1938) - 614 College Terrace

Later Colonial Revival houses of the Post-World War II era have simpler forms and fewer architectural details. The most prevalent form of this period is the “**One-and One-Half-Story Gable**”. The largest concentrations of this form can be seen in Pinecrest and West Williamsburg subdivisions.

ONE-AND-ONE HALF STORY GABLE

- ROOF:** One-and-one-half-story gable with two gable dormers in front; classical cornice; end chimneys on more stylized examples; slate or asphalt shingles.
- SIDING:** Weatherboards or shingles; brick end walls; occasionally.
- WINDOWS:** Six-over-six; six-over-one; shutters.
- DOOR:** Six-panel; classical door-surround and sometimes transom..
- COLOR:** White or pale “colonial” colors with dark shutters.
- PORCH:** Occasionally, gable pediment hood over stoop.



(1947) – 712 Monumental Avenue

More recent Colonial Revival houses have directly imitated buildings and features found in the Colonial Williamsburg Historic Area or exhibit more of a **Georgian Revival** style appearance. Examples of the Georgian Revival styles are evident in Yorkshire and The Woods, outside the APD, and examples of both the Historic Area imitations and the Georgian Revival style are appearing throughout the City as infill and older neighborhoods.

VERNACULAR

An often overlooked collection of architectural structures are the late nineteenth-century and early twentieth-century **VERNACULAR** houses which exist as isolated rural houses and which are prevalent in surviving historic African-American and working-class neighborhoods in the City. Surviving examples within the **Architectural Preservation Districts** can be found in Braxton Court, in the area west of Peacock Hill, at the western end of the West Williamsburg subdivision, along South Henry Street, and scattered about the outlying areas of the old City. These small, simple frame houses appear in a wide variety of forms from elegant little shotgun-type bungalows and cross gable houses to awkward two-story gable houses to simple, functional, additive form houses.



Frank Powell House (1840-69) – 520 Jamestown Road



Skillman House (1900, R-1950) – 110 Brooks Street

A growing number of houses in the City are being designed in a non-Colonial Revival, modern style. A few examples of modern houses are located in **Architectural Preservation Districts** in Pinecrest, Capitol Heights, College Terrace, West Williamsburg, Indian Springs, the lower end of Burns Lane and along Griffin Avenue. Most of the modern houses are located outside **Architectural Preservation Districts** in outlying subdivisions of the City, such as Matoaka Court, Skipwith Farms, Forest Hills, the Wales subdivision, end of Burns Lane, and the Ludwell Place Subdivision. Examples of the **RANCH HOUSE** and **SPLIT LEVEL HOUSE** styles, which became popular in the 1950's, are present throughout these neighborhoods. A smaller number of **Modern** styles house, which became popular in the 1960's and 1970's are scattered about these neighborhoods. With the majority of the examples of this style present outside **Architectural Preservation Districts**. An even smaller number of houses in the City are of the **CALIFORNIA SHED** style, which became popular in the 1970's and 1980's. Examples of this style are mainly confined to The Coves and the Walnut Hills area, but isolated examples can be found scattered about the City. The most recent variety of modern houses found in the developing subdivision at Port Anne might be called **ABSTRACT HISTORICAL ECLECTIC**. These houses are asymmetrical, multi-volume forms sheathed in a multitude of abstracted historical motifs but borrowing mainly from the Colonial Revival and Queen Anne traditions.



Auburn House (2012) – 1 Corbin Close